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Milan by Charles of Anjou. As the city was then under interdict, Barral became excommunicate by accepting the office. The pope informed him of the fact and of his sympathy, in a friendly letter, and a little later urged Charles to send to the aid of Milan two hundred knights, who would also incur excommunication. "Voilà ce qu'étaient devenues ces sentences d'excommunication et d'interdit, jadis si redoutées, à présent tant discréditées par l'abus qui en avait été fait" (p. 591)! This also illustrates one of the main contentions of the author throughout the work: "Ce n'est donc pas par irrégion que tant d'Italiens ont combattu le Saint-Siège. L'inverse serait peut-être plus vrai; l'habitude de combattre le Saint-Siège a provoqué l'irrégion. Excommuniés, frappés d'interdit, privés en théorie, et malgré certains adoucissements, privés même en fait de toute vie spirituelle, les partisans de l'Empire s'accoutumèrent à se passer de ce qu'on leur refusait, puis à le dédaigner. Exclus de l'Église, ils lui devinrent étrangers, parfois hostiles, moins par conviction que par irritation. . . . Ainsi les luttes de partis ont eu des effets funestes pour la religion. Mais la religion avait été pour bien peu de chose dans la formation des partis" (p. clii).

The main portion of the volume is supplied with copious notes; no important source or secondary work seems to have been overlooked. Finally, there is a long index of proper names, but no analytical index to the wealth of material contained in the volume.

DANA C. MUNRO.

Die Einnahmen der Apostolischen Kammer unter Johann XXII.

Herausgegeben von EMIL GÖLLER. [Vatikanische Quellen zur Geschichte der Päpstlichen Hof- und Finanzverwaltung, 1316-1378, herausgegeben von der Görres-Gesellschaft, I.] (Paderborn: Ferdinand Schöningh. 1910. Pp. xvi, 782, 134*.)

WITH this volume the Görres-Gesellschaft continues the publication of the financial documents of the papacy, a task to which it was among the first of the institutions engaged in investigating the Vatican Archives to give proper attention. The present volume, however, marks a new departure. The earlier volumes were intended to illustrate mainly the papal fiscal relations with Germany, but this is the first of a series, in which it is proposed to publish systematically the financial registers which display the receipts and expenditures of the papal treasury during the period of the Avignonesse residence.

Göller has divided his introduction into two parts. The first contains a brief section on the literature of the subject, in which the only new feature is a discussion of the treatment accorded the Camera in works on canon law. A description is also given of the financial registers, which is largely an expansion of an earlier paper by the same author (*Römische Quartalschrift*, XV. 281-302). The second and major portion deals with the revenues existing at the time of John XXII. Here Göller's chief contributions are in the form of corrections of erro-

neous conclusions of earlier investigators and supplementary information on various detailed aspects of the subject. He brings forward much new and valuable evidence of this sort concerning the early history of procurations, *spolia*, *fructus medii temporis*, and especially *servitia*, and throws new light on the much controverted question of the treasure of John XXII.

The introduction adds much to our detailed information concerning the papal revenues, and it is evidently the result of wide and painstaking research, but it is unfortunately marred by a number of inaccuracies. Testing it by the references to England, the following instances of error evidence a certain amount of laxity. When enumerating the payments of the one thousand marks of annual tribute made by the English kings during the pontificate of John XXII. (p. 64*), he omits the payment of two thousand marks made in 1319 (*Introitus et Exitus*, vol. XV., f. 45r.). Again, giving an erroneous reference, Göller states that the King of England was granted one-half the income derived from the triennial levy of annates in England begun in 1316 (p. 96*). The actual concession was one-half the amount secured from the first year of the triennial levy (Theiner, *Vetera Monumenta Hibernorum et Scottorum*, p. 190). His account of the tenths levied in England during the pontificate of John XXII. (p. 98*) is almost entirely wrong. He makes no mention of the annual tenths granted to the king in 1317, 1319, and 1320 (Rymer, *Foedera*, II. 139; Wilkins, *Concilia*, II. 492; Bliss, *Calendar*, II. 191), while a biennial tenth granted in 1322 (Bliss, II. 449) is dated 1324. The year's income from the sexennial tenth imposed at the Council of Vienne, which Göller says was granted to Edward II., was merely loaned for five years (Rymer, II. 320). Such errors and omissions, although they do not affect the writer's principal contributions, are to be regretted in an otherwise excellent piece of work.

The main portion of the book contains in full the financial accounts which display the income of the papal Camera, and extracts which illustrate the nature of other series of accounts. As an editor Göller has done his work faithfully and well, evidently sparing no pains to secure scholarly accuracy. Duplicate registers have been compared and variations in the spelling of proper names are noted, duplicate entries of the same item in different sets of accounts are indicated, and the value of the documents is greatly enhanced by a carefully prepared index of proper names. The documents, mostly printed for the first time, form the beginning of a series, which will be as important for the medieval economic historian as are the calendars of papal registers for the student of general papal history.

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